

# Daily Eagle

WILLIAM M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Calvin S. Price, the new Democratic senator from Ohio, lives in New York.

Now let that codifying committee of senators at Topeka do their duty and do it fearlessly.

Governor Humphrey must appoint three supreme court commissioners within fifty days.

North Dakota has perhaps the most picturesque and poetical of names. It is known as the Flicker Tail state.

Oklahoma territory, if the present bill passes, will embrace nearly 40,000 square miles, or an area as large as the state of Ohio.

Maine represents legally a general prejudice. The state has a law prohibiting a man from marrying his mother-in-law.

Congress will probably pass a national bankruptcy law. It is demanded by financial and commercial organizations in all parts of the country.

Now that Joe Blackburn has been re-elected to the United States senate, Jim McKenzie won't give a cent whether the duty on quinine is restored or not.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Wamsamaker have become very warm personal friends, and affairs at the capital are quite domestic—if it wasn't for the Blaines.

"He who enters here leaves character behind," remarks the Newton Republican of the Kansas legislature. Character, doubtless, heads badly left; but so does the people.

The ex-state treasurers of Colorado and their appropriation to themselves of \$400,000 of the people's money, makes it appear that a rebellion might strike that state without any serious hurt.

The "father of the house"—W. D. Kelley—and the man who, on Kelley's demise, would be the father—Samuel J. Randall—are both seriously ill. Both are from the same city and from adjoining districts.

That man Vibert is still hanging around Kansas. He made a speech against re-submission at Topeka Sunday night. Kansas, with becoming humility, makes her acknowledgments for words of wisdom from such imported dead beats and clerical frauds as Vibert.

Secretary Noble is said to be pressing Assistant Attorney General Shields of the interior department for United States circuit judge to succeed Judge Brewer. With the secretary of the interior, it would seem as though Missouri was faring pretty well for a Democratic state.

So Mrs. Jefferson Davis will not come to Kansas to make her home with her married daughter, as repeatedly stated in the prints of late, she having determined to go to Europe to join her daughter, Miss Winnie, early in the spring. By-the-way, who is this married daughter, and where does she live?

The gentlemen behind the ways and means committee on the head when he stated that smokers looked for the imported stamp on cigars and if that was not there they would not buy the best American cigars, while the biggest trash made in Cuba would be eagerly bought if it only had the stamp affixed.

A New York paper says that Patti was not appreciated in Chicago when she recently appeared there. This is undoubtedly designed to injure Chicago as a candidate for the world's fair, but it comes with particularly bad grace from a city which went wild with enthusiasm over "Down went McKinley." Meanwhile St. Louis is saving wool.

Every day or two something is given out that indicates a growing disposition on the part of the Canadians towards annexation to the United States. In view of the \$100,000,000 cash added to their volume of the circulating medium, and the considerable number of "emigrants" from the states added to the Dominion's population the past year it would seem that they have a better thing to remain as they are, and without any amendment the existing treaty.

St. Louis may not need more light, but she certainly needs a less fatal system than the one she now has. Scarcely a day passes but one or more persons are killed or injured by the electric light wires that are strung overhead. About the next thing we hear from there will be that Mayor Noonan has followed the example of Mayor Grant of New York and inaugurated a crusade against overhead electric wires strung in the streets. The wires would be out of harm's way under ground, and where they cannot or are not rendered perfectly secure from harm they should be placed out of harm's way.

The pope is in luck after all! A pious Catholic has left him \$250,000 as a legacy; and what is more singular, this devotee was of Jewish origin. Baron Lilienthal "made his pile" in the Union Generale speculation. He was a friend of Antoinette's, and a great admirer of the Comte de Chambord. Of course his relations are tearing their hair and sweating at large over the contents of the will; but though they intend to dispute it, it is believed to be quite a valid one. If so, his holiness may cheer up a little: \$250,000 is a nice little legacy to comfort his old age, withal, and he need have no further dismal anticipations of the work-house.

Messrs. Butler, Morgan and company may discuss the proposition to settle the race question in the south by transporting the negroes to Africa to their hearts' content, but that will be the end of the proposition. The government will never undertake any such a scheme, for obvious reasons. The negro has been a disturbing element ever since he was brought here against his will, and the indications are that he will continue to menace the peace of his country indefinitely, not willfully or intentionally, but simply by virtue of his presence—a sort of thorn in the flesh of the body politic, and the sooner the whites of the country obtain grace to bear it the sooner will it cease to harass.

## TEXAS AND DEEP HARBORS.

A correspondent of the Fort Worth Gazette, in discussing the question of a deep harbor on the Texas Gulf coast and the prospect of getting one through the efforts of the government alone, takes the position that Texas cannot afford to wait for relief from such a slow and uncertain process. He says:

"In my opinion the people of Texas will have—in the next seven years—contributed enough to the 'Long Haul' and the powers that be in eastern money centers to get at least two good ports on the coast with thirty feet of water at each foot."

"The Texas farmers and stockmen will foot the bills in the future as they have in the past, and the same old song will be sung year after year. We will go right along paying tribute to New York and other eastern ports if we depend on the government to give us deep water."

This is but natural, and a farmer in Texas might just as well sit down and wait for some eastern capitalist to send him a man and team from New York to plow his land and put in his crop and harvest it for him as for the people of Texas to wait for and expect the government to give them deep water on the Texas coast. If the farmer has any work to do he knows by experience he will have to do it himself, or hire it done. So it is with Texas. If the state has any work to be done the state will have to do it, and it is useless to depend on our opposition to do it for us. Our opposition would give us an occasional dose of taffy and fair promises and allow us to get a little appropriation here and there, just enough to keep us from going to work and depending on our own efforts as we should have done years ago. If the state would turn loose and plow for deep water as her farmers do for corn, we would soon be independent of the capitalists who live in New York and other eastern cities. Texas would bring the capitalists within her borders instead of having her citizens going to and paying tribute to them.

Less than one-fourth of a cent, I expect one-eighth of a cent, special tax on the property owners of Texas would give us a harbor and port on the Texas coast that would start the capitalists on a run to Texas. It would also start the "Man with the Hoe," the manufacturers and the "Tin Buck" brigade for Texas. The people of Texas pay yearly a tax of not less than one per cent in the way of freight rates on the "long haul," to say nothing of the difference in the prices received for the products now and what they would get but they are good for a market on their own coast."

This is presenting the subject in a new light, but it must be admitted that much of what is stated for fact is fact indeed. There is no question but that his conclusions are in the main correct, for they are borne out by the experience of the past. The west and southwest has never received from the government for any purpose more than an occasional sop in a substantial way or precedents are to be followed and we continue to wait till a more convenient season it will never be any better.

The idea of taking hold of the harbor proposition by Texas, and by collecting a small tax proceed to secure at once or within a year or two what it may require several years to accomplish if the government alone is to be depended upon, is feasible enough, but if congress permits such a thing to be done when fully one-half of the country, in area at least, is directly interested in it, and while the government has millions of the people's money hoarded up in the treasury serving only as a constant temptation to engage in all sorts of extravagances—we say that if congress permits this important matter to go by default by failing to give it prompt attention and liberal support, enough to accomplish everything that may be done and in the shortest possible time, and by such neglect shall force the state of Texas to undertake the work as a matter of self-defense, it will bring an open scandal upon the government that will follow it indefinitely. The state of Texas is able to take hold of this undertaking, great as it is, but this is not the fact that she is perhaps more immediately concerned in the accomplishment than other states and portions of the west naturally tributary to gulf ports when fully established—neither nor both of these suggestions constitute a reason or excuse for neglect on the part of the government. Congress can have no excuse for delay or for parsimonious action in this matter. All the data that it requires or can desire as to the extent of the undertaking and its pressing importance is in hand in the most intelligible and comprehensive form.

No more important proposition, to a large portion of the country, is likely to command the attention of the present congress.

## A GROWING PROPOSITION.

Since the discussion of the immigration question was begun here and has extended all over the state, and the prospect for an influx of desirable and such desired population and capital into our midst has become so flattering, a like interest is springing up in other states of the west. The need of such a revival is felt up in Minnesota, and already steps are being taken to inaugurate a movement in that state after the Kansas plan, to the extent, at least, of making it a state effort. The Minnesota movement had its initiation in St. Paul, the chamber of commerce of that place, starting the ball a rolling, so to speak, by formal action embodied in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted Tuesday last week:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this chamber that the question of an intelligent, continuous and elective system of state immigration is of vital importance, not only to the farming interests of the state, but to the smaller towns and larger cities as well.

Resolved, That the committee on statistics and correspondence be requested to formulate and submit to this board a definite plan for encouraging the right class of immigration, with the purpose of forming public sentiment on the subject and thus securing legislative action upon it in 1891.

The discussion that followed the introduction of the resolutions brought out a state of case in that state very like our own in Kansas. In that state as in this the railroads, when they first obtained land grants, worked in the interest of immigration to the state, but after their lands were fairly occupied in the state, worked practically against it with a view to settling their lands to the west. Prompted by selfish interests, as we all are more or less, the railroads are perhaps not blameable for such action, but it leaves the burden of the situation, that is to take up the work begun and successfully carried on for a time by the roads, upon the people of the state.

Another fact was brought out in the

discussion above referred to, and that is that but little more than one-ninth of the land in Minnesota is under cultivation. And while that fact may militate against them up there somewhat, upon the idea that settlements are sparse and many of the advantages of civilization lacking, still this can and will no doubt be largely overcome by the extra inducements offered in the way of cheap lands, and so forth. These points are worthy of consideration by convention that meets in this city next Monday in planning its lines of action. They should certainly serve to stimulate a lively interest and energetic action in every county and by all our people who feel an interest in the future progress and development of our state.

With the counter movements in our neighboring states the immigration movement in Kansas takes a new phase, instead of being a matter of expediency—as it would be, largely, without such rivalry—as a question of self-defense. It is gratifying to see the matter receiving the earnest attention its importance demands.

## ONE OF WICHITA'S NEW ROADS.

The management of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railway, who have made arrangements to project their line to this city, are a plucky combination. They not only propose that their line shall be one of the trunk lines, but that the other trunk lines shall recognize it as such. We are in receipt of a circular from Col. Newman Erb, vice president and general manager of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway company, in regard to their application, more than two years ago, to be admitted to equal passenger facilities in the union depot at Kansas City with other roads, upon which application, thus far, no action has been taken by the Union Depot company, though the complainants were informed by the president of the depot company that no other lines could be admitted on account of the crowded condition of the station. Since then the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska, the Chicago, Santa Fe & California and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas have been admitted. It is the opinion of General Manager Erb under their charter the Union Depot company can be compelled to furnish all railroads connecting with its tracks equal facilities. He believes that the great disadvantages they are laboring under and the loss of business to common points and connections are such as to require equalization. For these reasons passenger fares on their lines will be reduced January 15 to two cents per mile; half rate one and one-half cents per mile, and 1,000 mile tickets \$15.

## WICHITA'S LOYALTY.

It is the popular thing for a state officer or an evasive newspaper to project the query: "Is Wichita bigger than the state of Kansas?" The truth is no city in Kansas was ever more loyal to the state than Wichita and only narrow minds or blundering demagogues ever questioned that fact. The following extract from a letter written to the Kansas City Gazette by a citizen of this city expresses the feeling of our people: "Our politics is 'Wichita,' and our religion 'Kansas,' and as religion must take precedence of politics, we are for Kansas first."

Our surroundings are rivals not to be despised, and our future, considering the Indian country and Texas, are sure that this seems to me to be the year for Kansas to get in a full harvest.

Whilst we know that the fate of Kansas City, Kan., is wrapped up in the mendicant on the east, the parasite that lives and fattens on the "oak tree," giving but little, if anything in return, we conceive that an hour may come when by reason of location and promise of better returns to investors, Kansas City, Kan., may be the city in commerce and wealth. That is, a man with one hundred thousand dollars can do better in Kansas City, Kan., than a man with half a million can do in Kansas City, Mo. His investment will be less, his dividend greater, his future brighter, and his chances of loss less.

We have worked earnestly to make this movement as broad as the prairies, and we have no "axe to grind," no selfish scheme to work; we simply wish to see 150,000 people come to Kansas to live this year—1890—and we feel that every man in Kansas should have a deep interest in the success of this movement.

## THE GARTER MUST GO.

Tight corsets have always been a favorite aversion with a large portion of the medical profession, and now war is declared against the garter. "The greatest injury done by the garter," says a Berlin physician, "is the disturbance of the circulation of the blood in the lower leg. The pressure of the garter prevents the influx there of fresh blood, and that part of the body thus deprived of nourishment, remains unenlivened. It is weak, and often refuses to do its duty in walking. The flow of blood already retarded from the leg below the garter is also retarded, and very peculiar phenomena often follow."

## WHAT'S THE MATTER?

Meat and bread are the two prime necessities of life demanded by humanity everywhere. In the production of meat and bread Kansas, for her age, leads all other domains. Yet Kansas, today, suffers because for these prime commodities she can secure no adequate price. Civilization may deny itself, for the time being, of iron and all other minerals, of woollens and cottons and of all the luxuries of sweets and fruits, and of every other product of the soil, but bread and meat are in continuous and ever increasing demand, yet Kansas can not get the actual first cost of her meat and bread products. What's the matter?

## EVERYBODY GOING TO DAKOTA.

From the Emporia Republican. There is no foolishness about North Dakota prohibition. The penalty for the first offense is a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000 and imprisonment for from ninety days to a year. For the next and each subsequent offense the punishment is one to two years in the penitentiary.

## The Philosophy of Life.

Trouble will never bother you if you will not allow it to. The man who can be defeated but not conquered, is the happy man, and if we had more of this class, there would not be so many failures in life. The man who will not contend with that is brought about by death, but hope rolls away the clouds, even on the darkest day of our existence.

## HON. THOMAS EWING.

The First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas.

From the Topeka Democrat.

Tom. Thomas Ewing, of New York, who was the first chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas, is now in Topeka to attend the annual meeting of the State Bar association, is over sixty years of age, but still a very robust and vigorous man. He has distinguished himself in war, the legal profession and in politics. He is a native of Ohio and educated at Brown university which gave him the degree of A. M., in 1860. He was private secretary to President Taylor from 1846 to 1850, and subsequently studied law in Cincinnati, where he began to practice his profession. In 1850 he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and became a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention in 1853, and in 1861 became the first chief justice of the state. He was a delegate to the peace conference in 1863. He resigned his judgeship in 1863, recruited the Eleventh Kansas regiment, was made its colonel and served with distinction in the civil war, taking part in the battles of Fort Wayne, Cone Hill and Prairie Grove. He was made brigadier general in 1863 for gallantry at the last named battle, commanding the district of the border and subsequently at Pilot Knob in September, 1864, with a thousand men, held his position against the repeated assaults of the confederates until the state was saved. He was brevetted major general of the volunteers. After the war he practiced law in Washington, D. C., and returned to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1871 and in 1872 to 1881 served as a member of congress, where he prepared a bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics. He also actively supported the measures that stopped the use of troops at the polls, advocated the reorganization of the currency and the retention of the greenback currency. In 1879 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. At the close of his last term in congress he declined a renomination and removed to New York city where he has since been engaged in the practice of law.

## A GREAT LAW WHEN ENFORCED.

From the Lawrence Journal.

We have no desire to whack Wichita, as the eagle claims. When we noted the coincidence between Wichita's startling number of divorce cases and her very notorious disregard of one of the most elevating and praiseworthy of the duties of the state, we were naturally led to a conclusion that is evident to most people, namely, that the whisky habit is inevitably attended by other evils, and that unhappy families, and hence divorce cases, are especially to be noted as results of intemperance. The whisky habit is a curse to the state of Kansas. On the contrary, it joins with the whole state in a justifiable pride because of the wonderful growth and prosperity of this business center of the south, and only laments that a city so creditable to the state should be, for the present, so strangely antagonistic to a certain most beneficial state statute.

## WILL ATTEND THE WICHITA CONVENTION.

From the Kansas City Gazette.

The movement at Wichita for a State Immigration Bureau was given considerable attention by the board of trade at its meeting last night, and a delegation of nine were appointed to attend. The attention of rural organizations in Wyandotte county was also called to, and urged to assist with delegates. There is a wide spread feeling that the year 1890 is to be one of great prosperity for the country over, and in the way of crops and general development, Kansas will come in for a share. The city body business has been exhausted, everybody is satisfied with that, and this is a movement more in the interest of farm lands. It is history over again. Good crops have the effect, the cheapness or worthlessness of products do not begin to compare with their total absence. There is life in good crops, and Kansas will move forward. The Wichita movement is a good scheme, and should exist in the attention of every citizen of the state. The call is for representatives from all the state at large, to meet at Wichita, 2 p. m., next Monday, the 13th, to form a State Immigration Bureau. There is no point in the state with greater interest in its development than Kansas City. From two hundred to four hundred cars of grain are received at this point every day. Facilities are constantly increasing to enlarge this. This will undoubtedly be the great trade center of the state, and there is no more important than that we should give attention to movements of this character for the general good of the state.

## EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Heed This.

Dear, hopeful, Christian friend, if you would wear heaven's livery, regal, be moral, upright, honest, true. Read your bible—and the EAGLE.

## Ridiculous Ridicule.

From the New York Star. State Senator Crane says that eighty persons were killed by cars in New York last year. Put the rails under ground. Sun-stroke sent four individuals to a premature grave. Put the sun under ground at once and stop this fooling. Great country this—for sham reforms.

## Got the La Grippe.

From the Atchison Globe.

Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight, give me the nose that I breathed through last night. Bring back the smeller that two days ago, knew not the torment of continual blow. Wipe from my mustache the moisture of sneeze. Put wooden splints on my poor weakened knees. Rub my red nose as you oft have before. With tallow, dear mother, oh, it is so sore. Backward, flow backward, O tide of the nose! I am so tired from my head to my toes: Tired out with moping, and coughing and sneezing; Weary from handkerchiefs constantly seized; I beg groans weary mother, oh, I am so sore. Backward, until it is rough. Stick my poor head in a big pillow-slip, And sew it up, mother, I have the la grippe.

## The Irony of Fate.

From the Globe-Democrat.

Congressman Houk, of Tennessee, is a lean, leathery mountaineer. He is a great admirer of Rev. Sam Jones, and has "reformed" once or twice under the powerful preaching of the Georgia exhorter. Mr. Houk took a deep interest in the recent election of governor, and in his refusal to support the Republican caucus nominee was little less than the unpardonable sin. But Mr. Cheandle, of Indiana, thought otherwise, and when his name was called he voted for the choice of the Democrats, the blind Muldoon. Houk learned over toward Cheandle and urged in a coarse whisper: "Change your vote, change your vote. Do you want to bust up the Republican party?"

"What's religion got to do with politics?" "I'd like to know," Mr. Cheandle retorted.

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## SUNFLOWER SHADINGS.

Seeds, Slips, Plants, Sprouts, Shoots and Silvers.

Patti has gone to Mexico, and Chicago has \$300,000 less in its inside pocket.

It is said that the Noble Prentiss will go back to the editorial chair of the Champion.

A syndicate of Atchison capitalists will shortly buy a large tract of land in Louisiana.

The Kansas shoe men, who believe in the power of prayer, are getting in their work.

It is said in the Star that Eugene Ware looks more like a poet than any man in Kansas and writes more like one.

General Rice estimates the aggregated value of improvements made in Fort Scott during the past year at \$500,000.

K. C. Star: Seventy-five families are living in tents at Arkansas City, and people of that kind always have little babies.

Many of the fellows who two weeks ago joked about the grip have it today, and would not probably laugh at their own joke.

The quarrel between Hudson and Hackney is just another instance which shows that everything goes by aliteration in Kansas.

Should the internal revenue be taken off cigars, the cost for influencing legislation would be perhaps considerably less than at present.

Probabilities are from appearances that a chancellor will be appointed to the state university and the union depot at Atchison will be opened about the same decade.

The New York World is very direct of kind in its remarks. "The rogues are all beggars, impostors and parasites together. Not one of them ever earned an honest dollar or ate an honest dinner in his life."

It is said that a prominent Kansas man will be appointed chief clerk of the house of representatives in a few days. Harrison is, towards the last, using quite a great deal of Kansas to patch up the national dress.

Perhaps no more significant evidence of the onward march of civilization could be afforded than the lighting by electricity of the palace of the ruler of Baroda, in India, and that, too, on a scale of astonishing splendor.

The day of the pocket flask is over in Leavenworth, and nothing short of a carboy will suffice, if the sun is to be relied upon when it says that "twenty-four teams were waiting at one time yesterday for the pontoon bridge."

The Chicago Tribune says that not another mile of railroad ought to be built in Kansas for ten years. If we are going to raise 35,000,000 bushels of wheat and 250,000,000 bushels of corn every year, however, it will be hard to keep the railroads out.

The refusal of the Detroit Street Car company to receive coppers from passengers brought out the fact not generally known, that 1, 2, 3 and 5 cent pieces are legal tender up to 25 cents, while 10, 20, 25 and 50-cent silver coins are legal tender up to \$10.

Astronomy is one of the exact sciences. When Sir J. Herschel was defending the character of astronomical science in view of an error of nearly four million miles in estimating the sun's distance, the correction was shown to be an error of observation so small as to be equivalent to the apparent breadth of a human hair at a distance of 125 feet.

Riley county citizens are escaping from bounties. The university of Manhattan, says: In the past six weeks, close to 300 mortgages have been released in Riley county. For several months there have been ten more real estate and twenty more chattel mortgages released per month than have been filed, which is, to say the least, a most favorable showing.

Hon. A. R. Green, state railroad commissioner, says that the great bulk of the correspondence of his office at the present time was occasioned by the car famine, the like of which was never known in this country. The railroads are unable to supply more than a small percentage of the cars required, and freight cars of every description, including coal, refrigerator and fruit cars, are being employed to haul the surplus grain of Kansas.

Kansas is the first state in which a 15-year-old boy attempted suicide because of unrequited love. Young Kurth, an Atchison lad, shot himself yesterday at 11 o'clock a. m. because Nellie Bertenshaw, a girl even younger than himself, quit loving him. Here is a copy of the note written to her: "Dear Nell: When this reaches you I will be in h— It was all your fault that made me commit this, and I hope you and your fellow will be happy, but I could not see you with another fellow. If this does not settle me I will try it again. The time has come, but hark, 'tis striking my last words are for you. Louis Kurth."

Washington Post: It is related that when Mr. Crane, the comedian, first appeared in the Senator, which he is playing in Atchison, he was met by a friend, a friend came to him after the performance and said:

"Glad you like it," said the comedian.

"Why, man, it is precisely like him."

"Like him?" exclaimed Mr. Crane. "Like who?"

"Why, like Senator Plumb, of course."

The next night the make-up was modified, for Mr. Crane, who is intended to look like anybody in particular.